

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Previously Presented): A method for preparing an oxytitanium phthalocyanine as a charge generating material, comprising the steps of:

mixing 30~100 wt % sulfuric acid and an oxytitanium phthalocyanine crude in a mixing ratio between 100:1 and 1:1;

homogeneously grinding the mixture in a wet grinder containing at least one grinding media selected from the group consisting of a zirconia and glass beads at -20°C~60°C for 0.1~24 hours to form a ground mixture comprising an oxytitanium phthalocyanine component, the grinding media and the sulfuric acid;

adding a solvent to the ground mixture to form a diluted mixture; and

separating the grinding media from the diluted mixture to obtain an oxytitanium phthalocyanine mixture comprising the oxytitanium phthalocyanine and the solvent.

Claim 2 (Original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the oxytitanium phthalocyanine is obtained by reacting 1,2-dicyanobenzene or 1,3-diiminoisoindoline as a main material with titanium tetrachloride or tetraalkoxy titanium as a titanium source in N-methylpyrrolidone, 1-chloronaphthalene or quinoline as a solvent at 160~200°C for 6~12 hours, and purifying the obtained reaction product.

Claim 3 (Original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the sulfuric acid has a concentration of 50~80wt%

Claim 4 (Original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the mixing and grinding is carried out at a temperature of 0°C~25°C.

Claim 5 (Original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the mixing and grinding is carried out for 3~5 hours.

Claim 6 (Original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the wet grinder is an agitation-type wet grinder selected from attritors, sand mills and pearl mills; a diffuser selected from red devils; a ball mill; or vibration mill.

Claim 7 (Original): The method according to claim 1, wherein the grinding media are removed by adding the solvent to the ground mixture in a ratio of 1:4 to form a slurry, filtering the slurry, washing with the solvent, and drying at 40~80°C for 3~20 hours.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 1, wherein the solvent is selected from water; aliphatic alcohols, including methanol and ethanol; ketones, including acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and tetrahydrofuran; and mixtures thereof.

Claims 9-10 (Canceled).

Claim 11 (Original): An oxytitanium phthalocyanine charge generating material prepared by the method according to claim 1 wherein the charge generating material shows X-ray diffraction peaks at Bragg angles of $7.5 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $11.4 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $13.7 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $14.8 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $18.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $18.8 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $23.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $25.1 \pm 0.2^\circ$, $27.2 \pm 0.2^\circ$ and $28.8 \pm 0.2^\circ$.

Claims 12-13 (Canceled).

Claim 14 (Original): The oxytitanium phthalocyanine charge generating material according to claim 11, wherein the charge generating material shows the strongest X-ray diffraction peak at a Bragg angle of $27.2 \pm 0.2^\circ$.

Claims 15-16 (Canceled).

Claim 17 (Original): A photoconductor produced using the oxytitanium phthalocyanine charge generating material according to claim 11.

Claim 18 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

filtering the oxytitanium phthalocyanine mixture to isolate the oxytitanium phthalocyanine; and

washing the oxytitanium phthalocyanine.

Claim 19 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 18, wherein the washing is carried out until the oxytitanium phthalocyanine is neutralized; and

wherein the method further comprises drying the neutralized oxytitanium phthalocyanine.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 19, further comprising:

mixing the dried oxytitanium phthalocyanine with polyvinylbutyral to form a coating solution for a charge generating layer; and

coating a drum with the coating solution for a charge generating layer.